PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

By John I. Scull. FRIDAY, January 9, 1818. Volume 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BY JOHN I. SCULL,
Corner of Front and Ferry streets.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS a year, paid half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, at the end of the year.

If the Subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the expiration of the year, it will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in a neat and conspicuous form, at One Dollar per square for the first three insersions, and twenty five cents for each continuance.

Fashionable
Boot and Shoe Maker.

HUGH RICE just from Baltimore, has removed to the shop formerly occupied by John Patterson, watchmaker, second door from Wood-street, in Diamond-ally, between Market and Wood streets, where he keeps on hand a handsome selection of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all sizes, made of the best materials and elegance of workmanship. Warranted water proof, boots and shoes made to measure, all orders in his line thankfully received and strictly attended to.

N. B, He will repair without reserve all boots and shoes which may be sent to him.

Two first rate workmen wanted immediately as above, to such, constant employment and prompt pay.

HUGH RICE.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1817.

40 Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY.

HENDRICK or HENRY FREY, a Swiss or German Redemptioner, absconded from my service the morning of the 4th inst. (Thursday) He is about 23, 24 or 25 years old; has a good countenance; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of common size otherwise—stooping or inclining forward a little when he walks—He had on a fur hat nearly new, he took with him a mixed coloured great coat, not new, a dark mixed coloured coatee and pantaloons, two or three shirts, a pair of boots and shoes, and some other things, which, except those he had on, he probably carried in his knapsack—he had also a silver watch when he went off. He had emigrated from Basle in Switzerland, and arrived in Philadelphia last summer in the ship "Johannah and Elizabeth." He was regularly indented to me there for three years from August last, and was employed as a gardener. It is ascertained that he took his seat in the stage in Georgetown, by the assumed name of John Reibert, for Fredericktown, and started at 4 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Frederick about sundown that day, and immediately proceeded on foot about 6 miles to Miller's tavern, where he lodged—here he called for some coffee in the evening and in the morning, having provision of his own in his knapsack—here he also offered his watch for sale—and here he enquired for Hagerstown and Phil. He probably had but about 5 or 6 dollars in money when he left Miller's tavern on foot on Friday morning the 5th inst.—The probability is that he is gone to Pittsburgh; although necessity may prevent him from travelling as fast as he otherwise would.

The above reward will be given for him if returned to me, and all expences paid.

JOHN P. VAN NESS.

City of Washington, Dec. 13, 1817.

The fellow speaks or understands very little Germany, English, using almost wholly the German language.

He has probably with him a formal written recommendation or voucher of his character from Basle containing his true name of Frey.

LANDS
For Sale.

THE undivided third part of Forty two thousand acres of land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, near the public road leading from Tigers Valley to the south branch of the Potomac, and being part of a tract of one hundred thousand acres patented in the name of William Lewees This body of land is on an average of a good quality.

Many articles of Merchandize and country produce will be taken in payment.

Terms of sale and the title will be made known by the subscriber at Louisville, Ken. or by JOHN M'DONALD, esq. Pittsburgh, Penn.

ARAD SIMONS.

December, 30. 1817.——1a2m

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum

WAS dissolved by mutual consent of the 23d of April, 1817. The accounts of the partnership will be settled by Cramer & Spear.

E. CRAMER.
JOHN SPEAR,
WM. EICHB.AUM,

Pittsburgh, July 11th, 1817

GRANVILLE NOTES
RECEIVED AT PAR FOR GOODS

J. & R. GILLAND will receive the above Notes, at their Store, corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 28th, 1817.

M'Dermott & Bartram,
AT THEIR WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE
IN MARKET STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF SECOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES. & LIQUORS,

Which they will sell on the most accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young-hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong	TEAS of the first quality.	Madder, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Mace, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard
Prime Green Coffee, in bags & bbls.		
Common ditto		
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,		
Loaf & Lump Sugar,		
Muscavado ditto		
Spanish Segars.		
Common ditto		
Rice		
Copperas,		
English refined Salt Petre.		
Brimstone		
Allum		
Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon	WINES of a superior quality.	
4th proof Cogniac Brandy		
Ditto Jam. Spirits		
Holland Gin		
Country ditto		
Whiskey		
Pittsbg. & Kentuck manufac. Tobacco.		

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods

2w 3m

Late Importation.
WM. HILL,

AT HIS WHOLESALE WARE-HOUSE, OPPOSITE KERRS, HOTEL, IN MARKET-STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING FRESH GOODS, OF HIS OWN IMPORTATION, VIZ.

30 ps. olive velvet
30 blk. do.
30 Olive Genoa cords
30 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks
30 Cotton tickings
30 Printed marseilles waistcoating
40 Blk. and fancy colored bombazetts
50 Superfine undress'd prints
50 Do. dress'd do.
50 Superfine plate do.
50 4-4 a 6-4 cambrics
50 7-8 a 9-8 shirtings
40 Fancy ginghams
40 Dimities
16 4-4 a 6-4 cotton shawls
50 Doz. 3-4 a 4-4 Madrass hdkfs.
1 Case 180 doz. oz. thread
1 Do. 254 doz. Holland tape & bobbins
1 Do. 200 packs, No. 4, 4 1-2 & 5 pins
30 M. Best white chappel sharps assorted
100 Doz. Ivory Combs
100 Doz. Horn Combs
30 lb. best black cloth sewings
50 Do. blue do. do.
40 Do silk twist assorted
36 Doz. mens' white & colored C. half hose
20 Womens' white cotton do.

The above goods were purchased in England, to particular order, by a person of experience, and came out at prime cost. They are now offered for sale on accommodating terms, at the Philadelphia *ps.* prices, with the addition of transportation only.

W. H. Has also a large and well assorted stock at his retail store, S. E. corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Pittsburgh, June 27.——2awtf

LIVERY STABLE.
(Wood street, between Diamond alley & Fifth-st)
George Steward,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, that he has opened a *Livery Stable*, where he intends to carry it on in a manner calculated to do justice to himself and accommodate all others who may please to give him a call, having altered his stable expressly for the purpose, which is inferior to none in the place. He also intends to keep good riding horses to hire—calculated for journeys of any length. Having procured careful managers to superintend the business, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

Good saddles and bridles in every case shall be furnished, necessary for the comfort of the rider—when thus caparisoned it is presumed that justice will be done to horses, so justly their due.

Terms of hire and other affairs relative to the establishment, made known at the time of hiring.

He has also laid in an excellent quantity of oats and hay, and feed of every description.

Gentlemen committing horses to his care, may rest assured of unremitting attention in every particular.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1817——2atf

NEW
BOOK-STORE
William Eichbaum, Junior

BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER,

SECOND, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS,

HAS opened a *Wholesale and Retail* BOOK-STORE, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Books and Stationary

in the various branches of the business.

W. E. Having a bindery attached to his establishment, will be enabled to bind and rule blank books of every description, to any size or pattern with neatness and despatch.

All orders punctually attended to.

☞ Rags will be bought or taken in exchange for books at the usual prices.

Pittsburgh, July 11, 1817. 2awtf

Grand State Lottery.
For the Improvement of Internal Navigation,

FIFTH CLASS

SOLOMON ALLEN, MANAGER.

100 Prizes of $1000 equal to $100,000,
ALL FLOATING IN THE WHEEL.

1 3-4 *Blanks to a Prize.....30 days drawing only.*

SCHEME.

100	Prizes	$1000	$100000
1		50000	50000
1		20000	20000
1		10000	10000
3		5000	15000
30		500	15000
100		100	10000
5000		25	125000
5236	Prizes.		$345000
9764	Blanks.		
15000	Tickets.		

First drawn FOUR THOUSAND BLANKS will be entitled to 25 Dollars each.

First drawn first day	$5000	First drawn fifteenth day	$10,000
First drawn fifth day	5000	First drawn twentieth day	20,000
First drawn tenth day	5000	First drawn twenty-fifth day	50,000

Will commence drawing in March, 1818.

All Prizes payable in GOLD, sixty days after the completion of the drawing at the

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whole tickets,	$25 00	Quarters,	$6 25
Halves,	12 50	Eighths,	3 12

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'
Truly Lucky Lottery Offices, No. 1, Diamond Row,
PITTSBURGH

No. 122, Broadway, New-York,
No. 151, Market street, Baltimore,
No. 2, South Third street, Philadelphia
No. 449, S. Market street, Albany.

One great advantage possessed by this brilliant Scheme over others, is, that for one third of the drawing tickets may be held without any chance of loseing, as the first 4000 blanks will be entitled to 25 Dollars each and all the Prizes of 1000 Dollars and 500 are floating in the wheel. It will be observed, that the tickets are only 25 DOLLARS each, one half the price, of those in the BALTIMORE SURGICAL LOTTERY, and instead of giving the $100,000 to one adventurer, it is divided into ONE HUNDRED prizes of $1000 each.

Prizes in the fourth class, & in the Baltimore New-York & Lotteries received in payment for tickets

Foster and Doane,

—HAVE FOR SALE,
47 bbls. Lake white Fish,
12 ditto Mess Pork,
60 kegs excellent Kentucky Tobacco,
Half and quarter casks L. P. Tenneriffe WINE,
Barrels New Orleans Sugar,
Ditto Loaf-sugar and Coffee,
Ditto Tanners Oil,
Chests Young Hyson Tea,
Kegs Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, and Copperas
Boxes double and X Tin,
15 Dozen Children's Morrocco Hats.
An Invoice of Awl-Blades,

—Also—

Rosin Soap—Lead—Drawing-chains—Window-Glass, etc.

TO BE LET,

The WAREHOUSE they now occupy, in Wood street, having every convenience for the storage of goods,

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1817——2a 3m

VALUABLE LAND,
ON THE OHIO RIVER.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the tract of land on which he lately resided on the Ohio river, Mason county, Virginia.

This land is distant about twenty miles from Point-Pleasant, and about 50 below Marietta—It is bounded by the Ohio river for near three miles—contains fourteen hundred acres, of which upwards of a thousand acres are river bottom, about one hundred and forty acres of the tract is well cleared and under good fence—The buildings consist of a comfortable two story frame HOUSE, stables, &c.—There is on the tract a small bearing apple orchard, and an extensive peach orchard, and a well improved timothy meadow

This land is mostly of first quality, and offers as many advantages to capatalists or stock farmers, as perhaps any on that beautiful river, and may be conveniently divided into small farms.

The title is unquestionable and the terms will be made known on application to Messrs. BEAN & BUTLER, Pittsburgh, Col. ANDREW LEWIS, near Point Pleasant, or to the subscriber

ANDREW PARKS.

Kenhawa County, Va.
November 20, 1817

To Iron Masters.
THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE A VERY VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in the County of Fairfield, and state of Ohio, on which are abundant beds of IRON ORE, considered by the best of Judges as rich as any in the United States, and an elegant

Seat for a Furnace,

on a stream sufficient to blow a furnace at all seasons. There are also on the tract, Quarries of

Beautiful Marble,

and the whole adjoining country abounds with Timber, Stone Coal, Free Stone, & Lime Stone.

This situation is about four miles from the Falls of Hockhocking, which is navigable from thence to the Ohio river. Any further description is deemed unnecessary.

The subscriber invites any person who is disposed to vest his funds in the most lucrative Iron business, to call and judge for himself. If not sold by the first of April next, the subscriber will be willing to take a Partner for the purpose of improving the above advantages, which are too great to be neglected in a country where Iron-works are so much wanted.

Apply to the subscriber, near Somerset, Fairfield county, Ohio.

John Jonas.

December 23 —— 6

WILLIAM HILL,

Will receive at par the paper of the following BANKS, for MERCHANDIZE,

WOOSTER,
CANTON,
CLEAVELAND,
SMITHFIELD,
NEW-PHILADELPHIA,
PERRYOPOLIS,
CONNELLSVILLE,
WILKESBARRE.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1817.

Mustard Seed,

I WILL give 10 dollars per bushel for good clean MUSTARD SEED

J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, March 2——tf.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

By John I. Scull. No. 48.

Tuesday, January 13, 1818,

GENERAL KOSCIUSZKO.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot, from the Paris "Journal de Commerce," of Oct. 31.

The funeral ceremony of General Kosciuszko, took place this day. His name belongs to the civilized world, and his virtues to humanity. America includes him among her most illustrious defenders. Poland laments in him a patriot, whose life was consecrated to the cause of her liberty and independence. France and Switzerland admired in him the man of beneficence & virtue. Russia, who vanquished him, never beheld a man more unshaken in his principles, or firmer in adversity.

We are not at all surprised, then, that the funeral service, celebrated in honor of General Kosciuszko, attracted to-day, to the church of Saint Roch, not only the friends of the illustrious deceased that were in Paris, but also a great number of Polanders, many of whom have shared the dangers and the victory of our warriors, and who wore that honorable distinction which occasions such glorious recollections. The Americans also paid the tribute due to the memory of the friend of Washington, of the hero who shed his blood in their defence, and was one of those to whom they are indebted for the independence of their country.

Among those who attended, we remarked one of our greatest literary characters, Mr. Sismond de Sismondi; one of the defenders of our constitutional rights in the chamber of peers. Mr. de Broglie; and that general (Lafayette) who, a companion in arms of Washington and Kosciuszko, shared their dangers, their glory, their noble disinterestedness, and if we may so express ourselves, life itself with them.—Nothing but severe indisposition prevented the attendance of the *Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States.*

After the service, the following biographical note was distributed and we publish it in the belief that it cannot fail to interest our readers. One of the virtues which distinguished the illustrious deceased, was an uncommon modesty. The person who has sketched, in a few lines, the principal events of the life of the Hero of Poland, has conformed with his character, in leaving facts to speak for themselves:

"Thaddeus Kosciuszko was born in Lithuania. He was educated at Warsaw, in the corps of Cadets; to learn the art of war and of national defence, he went and took service in the rising States of North America. He remained there until the end of the war of Independence and there merited and obtained the friendship of General Washington, of whom he was the companion in arms.

"When the very existence of his country was menaced in 1792. Kosciuszko hastened to return to it; he offered it his services and the experience he had acquired in a country which, like Poland, fought for liberty, and had succeeded in establishing it without the sacrifice of order. He made his first campaign, as Brigadier-general, under the orders of Prince *Joseph Poniatowski.* In the second, which took place in 1794, it was he, who, by the enthusiasm of national honour, rallied the army; & Prince Poniatowski then placed himself under his banners.

"Without funds, without magazines, without fortresses, Kosciuszko maintained his army for nine months against forces infinitely superior. Poland then existed only in his camp. Devotedness made up for the want of resources, and courage supplied the deficiency of arms; but the General had imparted his noble character to all his soldiers. Like him they knew no danger, they dreaded no fatigues, when the honour and liberty of Poland were depending; like him they endeavoured to lessen the sacrifices which were required of the inhabitants for national independence; and their obedience to their venerated chief, was the more praiseworthy, as it was voluntary.—He held his authority by no other tenure than that of his virtues.

"That unequal struggle could not, however, last long. Kosciuszko was overcome by superior numbers at the battle of Macieyowice.—He was wounded, taken prisoner, and conducted to Russia. The Emperor Paul, on his accession to the throne thought he could not grant the Polish nation a more acceptable favour than to restore to liberty the hero whose loss they regretted. He himself announced to General Kosciuszko, that his captivity was at an end—He wished him to accept moreover a present of fifty thousand ducats of Holland; but the General refused it. Kosciuszko preferred rather to depend for subsistence on the recompense to which his services in America had entitled him.

"With this humble fortune, obtained in so honorable a way, he lived for a while in the United States; then in France, near Fontainebleau, in the family of Zeltner: and lastly, in Switzerland. From that time, he refused to take any part in the affairs of his country, for fear of endangering the national tranquility, the offers that were made to him being accompanied with no sufficient guarantee. A fall from his horse, by which he was dragged into a precipice, not far from Vevay, was the cause of his death, which took place at Soleure, the 15th of October. He was aged upwards of sixty years. He had never been married, and his family is reduced to a single nephew, who lived far distant from him.

"But the Polanders all considered themselves as his children; they encompassed him with respect and presented with a degree of pride to other nations, that model of the virtues of their country, that man so pure, so upright, so great at the head of an army, so modest in private life, so formidable to his enemies in battle, so humane, so kind to the vanquished, so zealous for the glory and independence of his country."

It is a singular fact that money is now coined at Milan by the Austrian provisional government; bearing the name & image of Napoleon, dated 1814, no new dies having been provided at the mint, which has continued in operation.

Boston D. Adv.

Milledgeville Dec. 16.

OFFICIAL.

Yesterday a despatch, of which the following is an extract, was received by the executive from Gen. Gaines. It confirms the previous intelligence, of the almost entire loss of a small detachment of his army.

Head Quarters, Fort Scott,
Dec. 12, 1817.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 20th of last month. The detachment of militia I have no doubt will arrive in due time to enable us to put an end to the little war in this quarter in the course of this or the next month.

"With a view to ascertain the strength of the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Fowl Town, and to reconnoitre the adjacent country, I, a few days past detached Lieut. Col. Arbuckle, with 300 men. The lieut. col. reports that a party of Indians had placed themselves in a swamp, out of which about 60 warriors approached him, and with the war whoop commenced a brisk fire upon the detachment. They returned the fire in a spirited manner. It continued not more than 15 or 20 minutes before the Indians were silenced, and forced to retire into the swamp with a loss which lieut. col. Arbuckle estimates at from 6 to 8 killed and two wounded.

"The enemy have since succeeded in an affair, in which the real savage character has been fully exhibited.

"A large party formed an ambuscade on the 30th ult. upon the Appalachicola River, a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochie; attacked one of our detachments in a boat ascending, near shore, and killed, wounded and took the greater part of the detachment, consisting of forty men, commanded by lieut. R. W. Scott. There were also on board the boat, killed or taken, seven women, the wives of soldiers; 6 men only escaped four of whom are wounded.—They report, that the strength of the current at the point of attack had obliged the lieut. to keep his boat near the shore--that the Indians had formed along the bank of the river, and were not discovered until their fire commenced, in the first volley of which lieut. Scott and his most active men fell.

"The Lieutenant and his party had been sent from this place some days before, to assist Major Muhlenburg in ascending the river with three vessels laden with military supplies brought from Montgomery and Mobile. The Major, it seems, deemed it proper to retain only about twenty men of the party, and in their place put a like number of sick, with the women, and some regimental clothing. The boat thus laden was unfortunately detached alone for this place. It is due to Major Muhlenburg to observe, that at the time he detached the boat, I have reason to believe he was not apprised of any recent acts of hostility having taken place in this quarter. It appears, however, by a letter from Lieut. Scott, received about the hour in which he was attacked, that he had been warned of the danger that awaited him; I must therefore conclude, that he felt it to be his duty to proceed. Whether he had received from Major Muhlenburg a positive order to this effect or not, I have not yet learned. Upon the receipt of Lieut. Scott's letter, I had two boats fitted up with covers of plank, port holes, &c. for defence and detached them under Captain Clinch, with a subaltern officer and forty men, with an order to secure the movement of Lieut. Scott, and then assist Maj. Muhlenburg. This detachment embarked late in the evening of the 30th ult and must have passed the scene of action (fifteen miles below this place) at night, and some hours after the affair had terminated. I have not heard from Capt. Clinch. I shall immediately strengthen the detachment under Major Muhlenburg with another boat secured against the enemy's fire. He will therefore move up safely, by keeping near the middle of the river, which with his vessels and force is quite practicable. I shall moreover take a position with my principal force near the junction of the rivers, at the line of demarkation between the U. States and Spain, and shall attack any force near that place, or that may attempt to intercept our vessels or supplies below.

"The wounded men who made their escape concur in the opinion, that they had seen upwards of five hundred warriors (supposed hostile) at different places on the river below the point of attack.—Of the force engaged they differ in opinion; but all agree the number was very considerable, extending about 150 yards along the shore at the edge of a swamp, or thick woods.

"I am assured by the friendly chiefs that the hostile warriors of the towns on the Chatahoochie, have been for some time past moving off down the river to join the Seminoles. Those now remaining on that river, are believed to be well disposed. One of the new settlers there, however, has been recently killed; but it has been clearly proven, that the perpetrator of this act, together with most of the warriors of his town (High Town) belonged to and joined the hostile party. The friendly chiefs in the neighborhood promptly despatched a party in pursuit of the offender, who made his escape towards the Mickasukee town. Onishajo and several other friendly chiefs, have tendered me their services with their warriors, to go against the Seminoles. I have promised to give them notice of the time that may be fixed for my departure, and then to accept of their services."

Gen. Gaines has arrived at Fort Hawkins, having left Fort Scott the 5th inst. One object in visiting the frontier at the present moment, was probably to hasten the movement of the troops from this state who took up their line of march at 10 o'clock on Sunday. Success to them! Previous to their departure, the subjoined complimentary general order, was issued and read to them. We understand that gen. Gaines contemplates visiting the troops at Point Petre, before he returns to the Indian nation. If so, we should presume, that Fort Scott is not only secure from an attack from the savages, but that offensive operations would cease on our part, till he rejoins the army (which will be as soon as the militia arrive) when he will put an end to the "little war" in that quarter.

"Head Quarters, Fort Hawkins,
14th December, 1817.

"The commanding General is pleased with the military aspect of the detachment of militia under the command of brigadier general Glascock. The officers and men appear qualified to meet the enemy with honor to themselves and benefit to their country. The major general is happy to learn that they are anxious to take the field, and co-operate with the United States' troops against the hostile savages, whose hands are stained with the blood of helpless women and children. The detachment shall be indulged with an early opportunity of such co-operation, for which the United States troops are equally anxious.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

John Ashley (left for execution at the last Somerset Assizes, for forging a Waterloo ticket,) with 16 capital convicts, has been removed from Ilchester goal to the Justina hulk, on the river Thames, and are all to be transported for life. Ashley was in the engagement, as a marine when Admiral Duncan captured the Dutch fleet; and was one of the chosen band who carried the trophies taken in this engagement to St. Paul's. He afterwards became a soldier in the 4th Regiment, and was with the Duke of York, in Holland, where he formed one of 42 that were sent to relieve his Royal Highness at the time his horse was unable to pass a certain dyke; he was the whole of the campaign with General Moore, and with him when he fell at Corunna; he was at Copenhagen and Walcheren, and again through the Peninsula with Wellington, being at the battles of Barossa, Salamanca, at the siege of Badajos, Bayonne, and many others, when he was drafted for America; he was at the burning and sacking of Washington, with General Ross; and with Gen. Picton, when he fell at Waterloo; he came home, and on the eighth day again embarked for service, at Dover, he landed at Ostend, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Waterloo on the evening of the 16th, laid at his arms the night, formed in the morning early, and got on the plains of Waterloo; he fought on the 18th until pierced with five of the enemy's musket shot, when he fell, and was removed, in his turn, with others, to the Elizabeth Hospital at Brussels, where he remained three months.

Water in Cases of Typhus.—Mr. W. Salmon of Cowbridge, has published the following interesting facts:—"On Friday," says he, "the 5th instant, I was called in to visit Richard Davy, a labourer in the employment of the Rev. J. Edwards, of Gilston; I found him labouring under the most alarming symptoms of Typhus Fever on that day, being the sixth from the first attack. He had been delirious throughout the whole of the preceding night, and at times so unmansgable that it required two men to keep him in bed. His pulse from 120 to 130 in the minute: his tongue parched, dry, & covered with a brown crust; his skin hot and dry; his eyes wild and inflamed; his hands constantly in motion, picking the bed clothes and other things about him, muttering and talking incoherently to himself. Under these truly alarming and dangerous appearances, I considered that no time was to be lost; as such I immediately stated my opinion to his master, (Mr. E.) and proposed the application of cold water by affusion, which he, as well as the friends about him, readily assenting to, I had him taken from his bed and placed upon a stool, supported by two men, a third stood upon a chair behind him, and by direction poured a large pan of cold water, fresh from the well, over his head and body—he was wiped dry, and immediately returned to bed.

In less than ten minutes, to my great satisfaction and the surprise of those who assisted, he became perfectly tranquil, his pulse sunk under 90, he answered every question put to him with the greatest correctness, and the delirium and every other unfavourable symptom left him; upon visiting him next morning I found he had passed a good night with a gentle perspiration during the whole of it. From this time his fever gradually left him, and he is now quite recovered."

The Gazette of last night contains abstracts of the several acts of Parliament for preventing artificers and manufacturers from leaving the kingdom and exercising their avocations in foreign countries. The penalties on those who are in anywise concerned or instrumental in enticing persons of that description to quit the realm should be well known. For the information, therefore, of those interested, we shall enumerate the penalties to which an infringement on the laws of the realm may expose well-meaning, though mistaken individuals. An artificer contracting to leave the country is liable to a fine not exceeding *one hundred pounds* for the first offence, with three months imprisonment, and farther confinement till the fine is paid. An artificer when abroad, and not returning when legally summoned, is exposed to all the pains and penalties of outlawry. Persons seducing artificers to leave the realm, are liable to a penalty of 500*l* for the first offence, and 1000*l* for subsequent offences, besides two years imprisonment in the county jail, and further imprisonment till the fine is discharged. Any person attempting to export tools or utensils, are liable to a penalty of 200*l*, one half of which is to go to the officer seizing the same. Other penalties are inflicted on the captains of vessels who may be privy to such transactions, and upon any officer of customs knowingly suffering such entry of such goods to be passed. By several acts passed in the reign of his present Majesty, persons engaged in packing or exporting any implements or utensils, are liable to the same penalties.—*Courier.*

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

I HAVE this day taken J. H. LAMBDIN into partnership in my business, which will now be conducted under the title of

R. Patterson & Lambdin.

As I intend retiring from an active concern in the business, it will of course devolve entirely on *J. H. LAMBDIN*, in whom I place the most unlimited confidence, his integrity being established by the test of seven years, during which he has transacted my business. His skill and fidelity are well known in the circle of my customers, and he will as heretofore, pay strict attention to orders

While I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge past favours, I feel a reasonable solicitude for a continuance of them in future.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

January 1, 1818——61a

JOHN RENO,

Has just received a large assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,

which he will sell at a moderate advance for *Cash or approved Acceptances*

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1817.——2tf

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about one mile south of Lawrenceville, a SORREL MARE, about 12 or 14 years old and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WALTER.

January 6, 1818.